ITS OLD MAJORITY GREATLY REDUCED. THE VOTE STOOD 39 TO 29-FINAL SPEECHES ON THE MEASURE-ITS PROVISIONS.

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.-The Blair Educational bill passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 39 to 29. Eight Senators were paired. The vote, therefore, as recorded is probably the most complete one cast by the Senate in many years. It shows be youd the question of a doubt, too, that the friends of the measure have lately been losing ground which they are not likely to recover soon. On April 6, 1884, the bill received a majority of 22 in the Senate. On March 4, 1886, that majority was increased to 25; but to day that more than two-thirds majority received in the XLIXth Congress was reduced to a simple majority of 10. This sudden loss is to be ascribed partly to the infusion of new blood in the Senate, and partly also to the change of mind certain Senators have undergone with regard to this bill. Among the latter are Messrs Blackburn, Kenna, Spooner and Voorhees, all of whom voted in favor of the bill in 1886. Among the former are Blodgett, Bate, Farwell, Faulkner and Hiscock, whose prede cessors took opposite views from those entertained by their successors. As a rule, Senators from a State stand in harmony. To-day there were, however, some notable exceptions. Exarts, for instance, voted in favor of the bill; Hiscock against it. Cullom, of Illinois, supported it; Farwell did not. Hawley, of Connecticut, opposed it; Platt voted for it. Butler, of South Carolina, east his vote against it, and his colleague, Hampton, took the opposite side. Stewart, of Nevada, proved to be one of the friends of the measure, while Mr. Jones antagonized it.

These and other things taken together indicate that if the He use should fail to consider the bill in the course of the present Congress and it should ever have to pass the ganntlet of the Senate again it may yet be defeated where it originated. The last few weeks of discussion have undoubtedly laid bare the vulnerable points in the bill, and caused some men to change their minds, and others at State stand in harmony. To-day there were, how-

some men to change their minds, and others at least to hesitate. There is no doubt whatever but for the fear of appearing inconsistent many Senators who voted "aye" to-day would have voted "no." They had however, been twice already recorded in a different way and, though recognizing the fact that it was a "bad bill," were unwilling apparently to face the necessity of making explanations.

MR. BLAIR HAS A FINAL BILL.

Mr. Blair before the final vote was taken indulged himself in a "last word," which kept the Senate in suspense for nearly two hours. He had a good deal to say about leading newspayers who once supported him but now had abandoned him and his bill to the tender mercies of its enemies. He also expressed his withering contempt for Northern college professors who happened to differ from him in regard to this bill. His speech was from him in regard to this bill. His speech was neither an argument nor a statement of facts. It was a very heat of harangue, interspersed with denunciation and predictions of what would happen if his counsel were not taken; all of which amused his listeners, kept the Senate in good hum or and pleased the "cranks" of both sexes, who had gathered in large 'umbers in the galleries to witness Mr. Blair's triumph or defeat.

Mr. Itale's speech, which preceded Mr. Blair's, was a cool, dispussionate, but crued dissection of the bill, and mercilessly exposed its vagueness and its utter failure to reach the class whom it originally was designed to benefit.

nally was designed to benefit.

Mr. Saulsbury also spoke briefly against the

measure.

Several amendments were proposed and rejected

Mt. Blair reliving the supporters of the bill and M: Bar reliving the supporters of the bill and telling them in so many words: "If you vote to improve this bill now you endanger its passage." Thus it happened that Mr. Plumb's amendment providing for a distrib tion of the money appropriated under the bill accreaing to population as rejected in the cens a for 1880 was defeated by a vote of 48 to 22.

vote of 48 to 22.

Several menaments priposed by Mr. Berry, of Arkansas, met a simber fate, though none of these, it is true, would have improved the bill. One provided that no money appropriated under the bill should be expended in mixed schools; another curtailed the supervision of the Federal authorities over the manner in which the money was expended by the differ it States. The former was rejected by a vote of 45 to 24.

was expended by the d fler nt States. The former was rejected by a vote of 45 to 24.

Mr Harris, of Tennessee, was so disgusted with the course things were taking, that he sent up to the clerk's desk an amendment to change the title of the bill so as to read: "A bill offering bribes to the several States to relinquish the right of self-government." Of course, it was not voted on, but afforded for a few seconds intense gratification to Harris.

PR VISIONS OF THE BILL The bill, as passed, appropriates \$79,000,000 to be refunded during the period of ten years, according to the number of children of school age in the different States, under certain restrictions which give the Federal Government the power to see that the money is expended in accordance with the terms of the bill, or in case this is not done, to withhold it.

MR. FIELD PLEADS FOR INDIAN NAMES. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Special) .- As already announced in The PHIBUNE the House Committee on Territories will shortly formulate an omnibus enabling net for such Territories as may desire to secure admission in the course of this Congress secure admission in the course of this Congress. The Committee this morning discussed the question-relating to the admission of Dakota, Montana, Washington and New-Mexico, and intrusted Messrs. Springer, Manser, Hays, Struble, and Symes with the task of formulating an enabling act. This sub-committee will meet on Saturday.

David Dudley Field appeared before the full rommittee this morning to protest against the retention of certain Territorial names when the Territorial tasks which they belong shall become

retention of certain Territorial names when the Territories to which they belong shall become States. On general principles he held that a country so rich in Indian names as this ough; in no case to perpetuate European names. He said that New-York was about the worst designation that could be given to a State. The one thing he cherished against the memory of Mr. Lincoln was the fact that he admitted a "West Virginia" when he might have had a Cumberland or Kanawha. He protested against North and South Dakota as unnecessary and confusing. He objected to New-Mexico because it was meaningless except as a remnant of Mexico. He suggested instead Montezuma, holding that that was the came of cates of American aboriginal chiefs, who deserved to have his memory person. catest of American aboriginat chiefs, who deserved to have his memory per-petuated. He protested against Washington as likely to lead to confusion, and suggested Tacoma as euphonious and distinctive.

LUMBER AND SALT ON THE FREE LIST. SOME LIGHT ON THE WORK OF THE "DARK

LANTERN" TARIFF COMMITTEE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Special) .- One of the " Dark Lantern" Committee now struggling with the tariff schedule has been less secretive than his colleagues and has given out some of the details of that document which is to come out of the darkness shortly. Lumber and salt, he says, have been put on the free list, and he huts too that according and he hints, too, that assurances have been received from the Randall wing that they will received from the Kandall wing that they will concede this change. As to manufactured wooden goods he says that it has been found that the statistics furnished the committee hist year were as full as any that could possibly be obtained, and that the conclusions of last year will be followed this year. He says further that the tariff on manufactured woollens will be reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. Iron and coal are still under discussion, or were, when the hints were inadvertently dropped.

THE DEFECTIVE DECK BEAMS CAST OUT WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The Secretary of the Navy to-day received a report, dated February 3, from Chief Naval Constructor Wilson, in regard singular behavior of several deck beams intended for erniser No. 2, (Charleston), while being worked to

ape." He says:
"In order that no shadow of doubt shall exist as to the quality of material incorporated in the hull of the ship. I consider it for the best interests of the Government to have removed from the ship four beams referred to by Constructor Fernald (in his letter of December 22, 1887.) as having failed in working, although welded and considered by him sufficiently strong, and others substituted. I have to state, as the beams in a ship have to act not merely as girders the beams to a ship have to act not merely as girders, which support the load, but as ties between the two sides and as a part of the ship frame, it is important that they should be made of the very best material. "The failure of these four beams was certainly an unusual occurrence, and at the present time unaccountable, as the material had stood all the regulation tests previous to its receipt at the building yard. . . .

Two Ways. Choose Which

There are two usual ways of doing what nature sometimes does in completely, namely, to relieve the bowels. One is to swallow a drastic purgative which evacuates professly, ab ruptly and with pain, the other is to take Hostetter's Stom ach Bitters, the effect of which is not violent, but sufficiently thorough, and which does not gripe the intestines. If the first is selected, the person employing it need not expect nor manent benefit, and he can sot hope to escape the debilitat. ing reaction which leaves the organs as bad or worse off than before. If on the other hand, he resorts to the Bitters, he can rely upon the resteration of a regular habit of body cor sequent upon a renewal of a healthful tone in the intestinal causi. Besides healthfully relaxing the bawels, the Batters arouses a dermart liver, imparts a boneficial impetus to the tion of the kidneys, and counteracts the early twinges of

The failure of material in working on the Charleston has been very small. The probable cause for the apparent importance given this matter was in allowing the beams to be incorporated into the ship after their failure. The reason why they failed is of a character that I am unable to determine.

"The experiments as carried on have fully described to the complete of the state of th that I am unable to determine.

"The experiments as carried on have fully demonstrated the necessity for annealing beams.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. A CLASH OF WITS IN THE HOUSE.

MR. RANDALL AND MR. ROGERS EXCHANGE VIEWS ON THE INTERNAL REVENUE QUESTION. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Among the petitions and memorials presented in the Senate and referred to

ommittees were the following: From the Knights of Labor of South Amboy, N. J. protesting against the proposed change in the plans of the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad Bridge over the Kill von Kull.

From the Women's Christian Temperance Union of North Carolina and South Carolina for the repeal of all taxes on alcoholic liquors.

From citizens of Massachusetts for a proper re vision of the wool and woollen schedule on the tariff.

And the usual number from various States for prohibition in the District of Columbia.

Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar was a H use bill to reward the Esquimaux Indians of the Asiastic coast in the Arctic region for acts of humanity to shipwrecked seamen.

Mr. BECK introduced a bill to reimburse States for interest paid on moneys expended in raising tro-ps for the War of the Rebellion. Referred.

The Senate then resumed consideration of and passed the Biair Educati nal bill. (For summary of the proceedings, see another column.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the absence of the SPEAKER, Mr. COX, of New-York, presided over the House this morning. Mr. ROBINSON, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill for the payment of \$100 to soldiers who enlisted under the act of July 22, 1861, and who were discharged by reas n of sur geon's certificate of disability or by promotion befor the expiration of two years, and who have not received \$100 bounty. Committee of the Whole.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appr priations, reported a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five mem-bers to investigate and report to the House the delay in the construction of the new library building

The H use then went into Committee of the Whole. Mr. BLOUNT, of Georgia, in the chair, on the Urgent Deficiency bill. A brisk debate sprung up over the bill. In the course of some remarks, Mr. BURNES, of Missouri, called attention to the numper of persons arrested for trivial violations of the Internal Revenue laws, which called forth the suggestion from Mr. BUCHANAN, of New-Jersey, that those laws should be repealed.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, said that the

Committee on Appropriations had been so frequently attacked that he had become somewhat hardened, and he thought, indeed, that he had acquired some of the characteristics of a prize fighter. He was able to stand more pummelling and come up more screnely than most of his colleagues. (Laughter.) The Committee on Judiciary should frame some sort of amendment to the statute law which would prevent the gross injustice which was done to innocen and inoffending citizens by trivial prosecutions and inoffending citizens by trivial prosecutions. Many of those prosecutions, as said by the gentieman from Missouri (Mr. BURNES) came under the internal Revenue laws. By all means they should be abolished. (Applause.) The time had come when those wrongs should be duly considered, and he hoped the Judiciary Committee and the gentieman from Arkansas (Mr. ROGERS) as a member of that committee, would take a hand in the work. A wink was sometimes as good as a nod to a blind horse (Laughter.)

was sometimes as good as a nod to a billed horse (Laughter.)
Mr. ROGERS—I sometimes take a wink, but when I wink, I wink at the taylf. (Laughter.)
Mr. RANDALL—All right: we will wink together, maybe (Laughter and appliance.)
Mr. ROGERS—If that suggestion means anything, it gives me profound gratification, for heretofore we have not been winking together on that subject.
Mr. RANDALL—The gentleman may be a little color blind on that subject. (Laughter.)
Mr. ROGERS—It is not the tariff that blurs the eyes; it is the product of the Internal Revenue system that makes one blind. (Laughter.)
Mr. BURNES said that he would never cease denouncing the horrors and evils perpetrated in the name of the law by the officers of law. At the same time, he wished to say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RANDALL) and the country, that he would remove the burden of tariff taxation and reduce the taxes of some of the necessaries of life before he would undertake to lessen Internal Revenue taxation (Applause.) taxation (Applause.)

APPRAISER'S WAREHOUSE IN THIS CITY. WASHINGTON, Peb. 15 (Special) - The House Com-mittee on Public Buildings and Grounds reported to mittee on Fubile Buildings and Grounds reported to-day S. S. Cox's bill providing for the erection of an Appraiser's warehouse in the city of New-York. An Associated Pless dispatch printed in The Thinunk on february 14 assorted that the bill required the building to be losted north of Liberty-st. and with-in five blocks of the Hudson River. This is a mis-take. The bill leaves the section of a site for the building entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury.

NO COLORED OFFICER PROMOTED. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Special).-A local organ of the Administration stated a few days ago that the appointment of Charles E. Thyman to be a Second Lieutenant nd of T H McGuire to be a Second Lieutenant in the 25th Infantry were a hearty recognition of the rights of the colored race, assuming apparently that both Tuyman and Mediuire were colored men. As a matter of fact, they are both white, and both have been appointed to the two colored regiments in the

TO SUCCEED SOLICITOR MCCUE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- Charles P. Carey, of Olean, N. Y., has been appointed Selicitor of the Treasury vice Alexander McCue, appointed Sub-Treasurer at New-York. Mr. Carey is a leading lawyer in Western New York and was for many years a member of the Demo-cratic State Committee. The nomination will be sent to the Senate to-merrow.

THE SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

SPEAKERS AND TOPICS, AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

CONVENTION.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Special).—Senator Stewar varied the proceedings of the National Educational Association, Superintendents' Department, by appearing before them to-day in advocacy of his bill for a Normal School to be located at Washington. He urged the importance of expanding the educational institutions of the country and suggested the co-operation of the convention in his efforts.

On the Senator's retirement something of a flurry was occasioned by the opposition to indorsing the plan.

President Gove, of the National Teachers' Association hought that the indersement of plans had not proved practical. For years this body of educators had been indorsing the Blair bill, yet, just as they were assembled, their " pet baby " was about to be strangled. It was suggested that the " pet baby " had just passed

the Senate by a vote of 39 to 29. The resolution indorsing the Stewart bill was put over.

however, until next year. The need of moral training in public schools was discussed to-day, the principal papers being read by Professor W. T. Harris, of Concord, Mass., and Superintendent Edward Brooks, of Philadelphia. They maintained that while the world was advancing in science it was making slow progress in moral development. Schools were being improved in every branch except that of moral training. Superintendent Brooks suggested that the development in gymnasiums and boating crews was given more consideration than moral development, by students at least, and oftentimes by faculties. He advocated not only moral courses in public schools, but re ligious teaching as well, and while admitting that the

ligious teaching as well, and white admitting that the subject was largely an abstraction as yet, he urged that it was soon to be followed by a realization.

Judge A. S. Draper. State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York, read a paper on the manner of best determining the qualifications of teachers. They were now too often subjected to the mercy of local officials elected by popular vote. Such officials were able to show favoritism. As a means of remedying the crit a system was suggested by which teachers should be heened by State Boarls of Superintendents. The ade macy of the present normal school system was also discussed at length, the general conclusion being that too much time was con-unsel at normal schools in giving academic instruction which should form no part of the carriculum.

ing academic instruction which should form no part of the corriculum.

Teo President received the members of the meeting this afternoon. Te nerrow morning President Charles W. Ellot, of Harvard University, will be heard on the matter of keeping down the age of graduation is lower schools and on shortening the period of early cluetation. Other topics will be "Alaska," "The Superintendent and Teacher" and "National Aid to Education." The last topic is expected to call out a vigorous discussion of the Blair bill, in view of President Ellot's recent letter disapproving the bill.

John Roach's Skilled Workman.

I am in charge of the Cooperamitle. Department of John Rosch & Soules hippard, where I have been employed for the past sixteen (16) years. I had enloyed robust health all my life until the year 1850, when I was

Taken With Kidney Trouble. Whether it was from drinking hard water, or from strain, or rom expesure, I cannot say.

I saw the advertisement of Dr. David Kennedr's Favorite Remedy, Rondont N. Y. I bought a buttle of the melloine, and when I had taken it I was decidedly better. I continued its use and am

NOW PERMANENTLY WELL, for this was over four years ago, and I have never had a single symptom of the discase single. Dr. Kennedy I, free to tell any one far and whet that I was carred of Kilney Discass by Dr. David Ken edr's Favorite itemedy. And I recom-

and its use to every one afflicted. Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Prepared at Readout, N. Y. Price, \$1; \$ for \$6.

NAMES TO FILL THE GAP. [BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 .- The feeling that Mr Blaine, notwithstanding his refusal to be a candidate before the National Convention, is the strong est man whom the Republicans can put forward in the coming struggle is daily growing in strength. To those who have already expressed this view, others are added now. Said General Hovey, of Indiana, to-day.

"Mr. Blaine will be nominated by acclamation and as a patriotic duty he will accept. The fact is, we have no candidate with half his strength. The others all have a local following. Blaine is the choice of the Nation. Sherman is strong in Ohio, of course, but the labor element will be against him everywhere eise. Harrison can never command the soldier vote. Personally I am not unfriendly to him, but I calnot help seeing facts when they stare use in the face. Allison is an eminently safe man, and if he were from the East he would be the best man in Blaine's place as regards diversified popularity, but he is not only from the West, but from a State safely Republican. Yes, I think when the Convention meets it will be found that Elaine will get the nomination. But whoever the nominee is, he will be elected." the choice of the Nation. Sherman is strong in

VIRGINIA WAS SURE FOR HIM. "I was very sorry," said Senator Riddleberger of Virginia, to-day, "to read Mr. Blaine's letter. The Republicans in Virginia regret Mr. Blaine's course, but believe him to be sincere in his published declaration. The Democrats, on the other hand, are more than jubilant ! ecause they see a ray of hope coming through the political clouds in the State. You appear surprised at that statement? Let me explain. There is no man in the Republican party whose name arouses such enthusiasm in the State of Virginia as the name of Blaine, and in the last Presidential election his name drew many thousand voters from the Democratic party, and we came very near carrying the State. The President's message has made Virginia a Republican State, and we can carry it in the coming campaign provided the delegates go to the National Convention uninstructed. Alligo to the National Convention uninstructed, Allison I regard as a strong man. He would no doubt poll Blaine's strength in our State, as would several others who have been named. Of course everybody is forced to admit that Blaine is pre-teminently the foremost man in America to-day and the most popular man in the Republican party. Democrats in the South can never forget his noble efforts by which he defeated the Force bill, and as between him and Clevelaud on the tariff question, Blaine could capture the vote of every man in the South who is now crying out for relief in the South who is now crying out for relief against the Internal Revenue system. My honest convictions tell me that if Blaine was nominated nothing could defeat him."

VIEWS OF WESTERY CONGRESSMEN. General Cutcheon, of Michigan, is reported to-

day as saying to a "Star" reporter:

Just now, no candidate has any especial advantage. Blaine is the acknowledged head of the party, as Mr. Reed is of the minority in the House, because he was our last candidate. When he speaks all men listen. What he says is regarded as oracular. It comes directly from the tripud. His name makes an impression on the public; but I do not see how he could accept a nomination now unless it should be tendered to him unanimously by the convention. The party will look for some other man now, and ity to select the strong est. I think Gresham and Hawley would make a good ticket—Indiana and Jonnecticut. It might be before if we had ine proper man in New York for the according to the house of the stronger in Indiana than is Gresham. I do not know about this, but Gresham is stronger in the whole country. He was a success in the Cabinet and as a Judge, and he is very popular and above reproach. Congressman E. B. Taylor is one of Mr. Sherman's supporters, contending that he has the confidence of the people, and could enter the contest with a certainty of success. "In talking on this subject," he said "I want to say this; we here in Congress ought not to try to influence the selection of a condidate, and, as a matter of fact, we know less about what the people want. We get to talking of what we want individually and influence each other, and come to certain conclusions which may or may not be right. We are generally wrong, probably, in our measurement of the popular will. I remember very well day as saying to a "Star" reporter: conclusions which may or may not be right. We are generally wrong, probably, in our measurement of the popular will. I remember very well when the nomination of Lincoln was talked of. Republicans in the House thought that the people would not have him; that he could not be nominated. They judged him to be very unpopular, and the opposition in the House to his renomination was practically unanimous. They thought it could not be. Of course, they were wrong. The people wearded him and would have him. ctically unanimous. They thought, be. Of course, they were wrong, wanted him, and would have him."

WILL BLAINE BE RELEASED?

THE PARTY NOT ALTOGETHER WILLING A DECIDED IRISH PROTEST.

As "The Irish World" is not a Republican paper, in e partisan sense. It would of course be an impertence on our part to offer anything in the shape of As "The Irish World" is not a Republican paper, in the partisan searce. It would of course be an impertinence on our part to ofter anything in the shape of advice to the Republican party managers. We are conscious, however, of being influenced by a sincerely patriotic devotion to our common country, as we believe them to be; we are proud of its history; we are solicitous for its welfare; and we are most anxious that no mistake shall be made in the near Presidential campaign. Feeling all this, and believing that our motives will not be misinterpreted, we are emboldened to submit, by way of suggestion, one or two remarks for their carness consideration. That there are able statesmen in abundance in the Republican party cannot be questioned, and that any man in a list of perhaps a bundred of such would make a good President cannot be denied. It is not necessary here to make comparisons; but it is a matter of the first importance—and the statement goes without saying—to nominate that man who will be able to add most strengh to the Republican party. New-York is a pivotal State. The Republican party to be sure of victory in this State must win e-ressions from without the party lines and retain those already won. Here are the Mugmnums in force. Here, too, and in force, are the Irish. The Mugmnumps are the political equivalents of the Tories of the American Revolution. Their instincts are English and not American. They are Pree-Traders to a man, and they went out of the Republican party in 1864 because that party is the National party, and because its candidate was an American. The Irish, on the other hand, are Protectionists. Undoubtedly a large majority of the workingmen are Protectionists. Here is a material out of which to make fresh blood that will reinvigorate and g ve a new leves of power and usefulness and affections of these elements no man in the Republican party, no, nor in the Democratic party, has so firm a hold as has James G. Blaine. It is not necessary for you to talk blarney or to play the demagogue. T in the Republican party, no, nor in the Democratic party, has so firm a hold as has James G. Blaine. It is not necessary for you to talk blainey or to play the demagozue. There is need only that you be true to the principles upon which the party of Abraham Lincoln was founded. The Meanumps are not of you, and you ought to know it. For you to shape your policy or to select your condidate with a view to conciliate them is fuffle. They will be for Cleveland and free trade no matter whom you nominate. And even if the Mugwumps should re-enter the party—which is not to be looked for—they would come back not to do honest work in the ranks but to perform for you the office of censors and dictators. Now, failure to nominate fusion would be attributed to Mugwump influence; and the effect of such action, or non-action, would be to disgust thousands of voters who are in sympathy with what they have conceived to be the distinguishing principles of the Republican party, nor do we believe these voters would be confined exclusively to men of Irisa blood. Is it wise to run any such risk! Is it right to allenate forces that naturally are of you and that should and must be with you to insure success?

Gouldemen: have the courage of your convictions and the courage of the great men of the Pepublican party. It was the magnitism of the courage of James O. Flains that in 1884 brought. The Irish World' over to the standard heaves then we have kept un the good field. And shows then we have kept un the good field. We had resolved to make the cammain of 1885 the field of up 115 in the beltef that Blaine would be for whicher te 'abor performed will have been labor to valu will depend upon the counsels that shall prevail in the spirit in which it is written and may God en 'ght' no your will depend upon the counsels that shall prevail in the spirit in which it is written and may God en 'ght' no your will depend upon the counsels that shall prevail in the spirit in which it is written and may God en 'ght' no your will not be part turn. Gent'

HE MAY BE PERSTADED TO SERVE, EVEN YET

From The Pittsburg Times. . From The Pittsburg Times.

Should, however, changed circumstances cause it to appear that Mr. Blaine is the one man for whom the Republicans are looking, who of all others will be most likely to carry the doubtful States, and should Mr. Blaine become convinced that his present views are erroneous, and should the convention by acclamation tender to him the nomination and were he to recede from the position of his letter and accept the nomination, it would involve no dishonor.

CANNOT HIS DECISION BE REVERSED? From The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Must Mr. Blaine's withdrawal be accepted as fi This is the question that will rise spontaneously the lips of thousands of Republicans in this mon or disappointment.

HOW IT LOOKS TO A KNOWING BOURBON. From The Affrighted, Spook seeing Beston Globe (Dem.)

(Dem.)

It (the letter from Florence) makes his renomination all but certain. The other aspirants have no hope or resource left except by promptly following suit and withdrawing themselves as he has done. They cannot stay in the field and fight a man who has retired; that would be ungracious and unprofitable, and would strengthen Mr. Biaine if they attempted it. If they say in any fight each other they will inevitably make

IF LOST TO SIGHT, TO MEM'RY DEAR. From The Burlington (VL) Free Press.

than before in the regard of the masses. He will, undoubtedly, stand higher than ever with most of his friends, by reason of his conclusion.

WHO WILL STAND IN THE BREACH? From The Philadelphia Times (Dom.)

Who of the many lustrous names the Republicans have to offer would broadly meet the new demand that a new occasion makes upon the party! Obviously not any of the men most discussed in inner party circles.

BLAINE'S ATTITUDE GENEROUS TO OTHERS. From The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin (Rep.)

Whelever support is given to Mr. Biaine from this time forward may be considered as being spontaneous, and not under the coercion of a sentiment of loyalty to a former candidate. This letter is generous not only to his own supporters but to his rival candidates. It releases his former adherents to support any of the other men who are being publicly discussed. He gives them all a fair field. POSSIBILITY OF A DEAD-LOCK.

From The Cleveland Leader (Friendly to Sherman).

If any candidate develops enough strength in the convention to make his nomination appear desirable, as we think will turn out to be the case, he will be accepted for the head of the teket. But if there should be a dead-lock in the convention, or bitter controversies threatening disaster to the party, it is not at all improbable that Mr. Bisine's name would be introduced, and his nomination enthusiastically made. In that event he could not do otherwise than accept. Such a course would be entirely consistent with his letter. From The Cleveland Leader (Friendly to Sherman) CHOOSE UNPLEDGED DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

From The Toledo Blade (Champion of Sherman). The whest course, in this changed condition things, would be to send unpledged delegates. Chicago; to turn the convention into a deliberationly instead of again having it a pandemonium warring and excited enthusiasts, each oager for twicess of his own personal preference, and carele of the best interests of the Republican party.

EXCEEDINGLY WHOLESOME ADVICE. From The New-York Press.

Every Republican in the country should take to heart Mr. Blaine's remark that the one thing necessary to assure success is complete harmony and cardial co-operation among all Republicans, both leaders and followers. Neither Mr. Blaine nor any one else ever spoke or wrote truer words. THEY WON'T TAKE "NO" FOR AN ANSWER.

From The Waterbury American.

The Tribune to-day publishes a number of letters from Republicans, declaring that Blaine should be nominated for President by acclamation. THE UNEXPECTED USUALLY HAPPENS.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal. After all, the unlikely is the likely, and the likeliest man to be the next President of the United States may be "that man from Maine," who perhaps to-day is studying the sorial life and political situations of Europe in the streets of Florence.

HE CANNOT BE CALLED A SELF-SEEKER, NOW

HE CANNOT BE CALLED A SELF-SEEKER, NOW.

From The Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

His declination also, removes the only real ground of criticism his orponents have hitherto found to stand upon. "Mr. Biaine," they have been eager to say, "is a scher after the Presidency and is working to attain it." That statement has been untrue in the past, is now untrue, and it untrufulness is at last proved.

Does this declination mean that Mr. Histon is permanently out of the field! As no man, however great or pepular, may claim a Presidential nomination (which it is the province of the people to bestow) so equally, no man has the personal right to reject a nomination.

If the Republican party of the country wants Blaine for President. Its convention at this age will demand that he serve; and in such an event the letter of declination will be as though it never had been written.

STILL A FACTOR IN THE SITUATION

From The Indianapolis Journal (Rep.)

No calculation can be safely made that toaves him out; no matter where he may be or what station he may fill, he will over be followed by the admiring frandship of his party, and continue one of the chiefest apostles of its policy and destiny.

ANOTHER VICTIM WILL DIE. BROOKLYN'S OFFICIAL CARELESSNESS.

NO ONE TO SEE THAT THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ELEVATED ROADS DOES NOT ENDANGER LIFE. The scene of the fatal accident on the Union Elevated Ratiroad in Broadway, Brookiyn, where four men were killed on Tuesday, another probably fatally injured and a number more or less burt, was visited by hundreds of persons seaterday. So far as possible traces of the death and ruin which the failing structure caused were obliterated by men employed by the contractors for the work. No new light was thrown upon the cause of the

J. B. Cornell, the head of the firm of contractors, is re

J. B. Cornell, the head of the fifm of contractors, is reported to have said yesterday:

"The accident is inexplicible from any point of view at which we have been able so far to look at it. Four thomsand tons of from had been placed by the derrick which fell, and no evidence had suggested to us the possibility of such an occurrence as yesterday's. It was not a parallel to that which happened on Finithush-ave. There the derrick was a high aftair, with a long and heavy pole for lifting the girders. This pole was raising from at the side of the street when the lateral draft pulled the structure over sideways. That is my understanding of that occurrence. Our derrick was not lifting. It was riding on to the girders we in the girders gave way. I can prove by several competent witnesses that the longitudinal girders were boilet at ooth ends. Schaefer has been in our employ twenty five years and has placed 20,000 tons of clevated railroad from We had in our employ.

a careful main, in fact the most consequence in the most employ.

"Gardiner, also, is a man of long experience in the work for which he was employed. He himself assured us that such an accident as cocurred on Fiatonsh-ave, could not occur with our derrick, the wheels of which were accured by flanges to the side of the girders, and there was no nigh structure to topple, be drawn over or produce a lateral strain on the girders. It will be severed to the girders are complete our investigations an can

Robert Van Buren Chief Engineer of the Departmen of City Works, said yesterday that the department had only supervision of the location of columns and the excavations for foundations. Inspectors saw that house, water, gas and sewer connections were not inter-fered with, and that the streets were put in good order

fered with, and that the streets were put in good order and not obstructed unduly by material used in the superstructure. Further than that the city paid absolutely no attention to the progress of the work. Coroner Lindsay and a jury will inquire into the cause of the accident to-night at No. 640 Broadway.

Although it was expected that travel over the car lines running unser the structure a portion of which fell would decrease yesterday, the contrary was the case, for more passengers than usual were carried. Those who took other routes were more than outnumbered by curiosity seekers. The injured persons are all recovering save. John Freel, who is suffering from a fractured skull at St. Catharine's Hospital, and whose recovery is deemed hopeless.

skull at St. Catherine's Hospital, and whose recovery is deemed hopeless.

The death of one of the victims of the disaster. Patrick Clark, discloses the tact that he is alloged to have been leading a double life. His body was identified at the Morne by his brother, Michael, of No. 426 West Thirty-seventh-st., who said he was a bachelor, and hall it removed to his house. Yesterday two women went to the Brooklyn Morgue and wanted to see the body of Clark. Each said she was sure he was nor husband, aithe ugh he had deserted her years ago.

THE MAJORITY FAVORED HIGH LICENSE. Frank E. Blake, recording secretary of the Church Temperance Union of Jersey City, writes to THE TRIBUNE remperation of a meeting of the Union on Monday night there in the Park Reformed Church. Mr. Blake denies that the meeting "decided to favor prohibition and oppose high license and local option," and adds: Resolutions were offered of which the following is a

senting the entreases of all enominations in Jersey City, cordially approves the Consolidated Temperance but fine inding high Reense and local option provisions; now pending before the House of Assembly, and respectfully requests our Senators and Representatives in the Assembly and mily to vote for the bill. but to reslect every attempt in nullify its value by reducing the required fee for license. "Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Senator representing Hudson County and Assembly and the second of the several districts.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwaring to the Seinator representing Hudson County and Assemblymen of its several districts.

"These created a heated discussion on the part of two or three Prohibition brethren who were present, one of whom took advantage of a clause in the constitution of the Union, which prevides that in case a division is called for by any one, the vote shall be taken by the churches each church being entitled to one vote. This would possibly have killed the resolutions, although the general sentiment of the individual members of the Union was observed in order to restore harmony, the writer, who offered in order to restore harmony, the writer, who offered the resolutions, asked permission to withdraw them, which was granted."

PROPOSED OFFICERS OF THE YALE ALUMNI. The Nominating Committee of the Yale Alumni Associa-tion has automitted the following names for the various-offices: President, Channey M. Depew, class of '50; viceresidents, Brayton Ives, '61, and Daniel H. Chamberlain, 2; secretary, Macgrane Coxe, '79; treasurer, William A. opp, '69; Erecutive Committee, Clarence E. Boobe, '71; libert S. McGregor, '75; John P. Clarke, '78; Frederick A.

Stokes, '79. Russell A. Birelow, '81.
The annual election will be held at Delmonico's to-morrow and when the business is disposed of there will be a social, meeting, at which a literary satertainment will be given. Non-resident alumni will be condially welcomed. The next regular meeting will take place on the third Pristay in March, unless other size announced. All Yale alumni are invited to become members of the association.

KNOCKED TO PIECES BY AN AMENDMENT. A. Foster Higgins, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Harbor and Shipping, has written a letter to Senator Evarts relating to the bill in Congress to establish a Board of Commissioners to prevent the dumping tablish a Board of Commissioners to prevent the damping refuse and other material into the harbor, to the effect that the amendments by the Senate Committee on Commercidestroys all that is regarded as the estential feature of the bill and leaves matters as they are at present.

SWINDLING SOME MAIDEN LANE JEWELLERS. Benjamin Oppenhelmer, a lawyer, of No. 237 Broadway, reported to Inspector Byrnes at Police Headquarters last lowntown house. He got the diamonds on the representa Torsday, but he failed to do it. Yesierday the firm sent for the young man, but he could not be found. He had sold some of the stones, pawned the rest and gone off with the LIMITING THE HOLIDAYS.

THE SENATE AMENDS THE PRESENT LAW. FAVORABLE REPORT TO BE MADE ON THE HIGH

LICENSE AND HEALTH OFFICE BILLS. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, Feb. 15.-The Excise Committee of the Asembly voted to-day to report taverably Mr. Crosby's High-License bill for the whole State. The measure has been amended in the committee with the object of preventing the conversion of country drug stores into rum thops. The liquor men have had all the time they desired to criticize the bill and now must oppose it through heir representatives in the Legislature. The measure will be pushed.

Senator Erwin introduced the following temperance measure to-day :

measure to-day:

Section 1—It shall not be lawful for superintendents or

everseers of the poer or other officers furnishing supplies to poor persons. Who are a town,
etty or county charge, to furnish such

supplies at or give orders to be filled
at or give erders to be at places where streng and
apirituous liquers are sold or kept for such supplies upon persons engaged in the sale of

strong or apirituous liquors.

Section 2-This act shall take effect immediately. NO OPPOSITION TO THE MEALTH OFFICE BILL. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation, of the Assembly, decided this afterneon to report favorably Sonator Passett's bill reducing the fees of the Health Officer of New York and limiting him to a salary of \$10,000 annually. This measure to lighten the burdens Republican majority in the Assembly. From the fact that all the Democratio members of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation voted to report the bill favorably, it is clear that the measure will meet with no opposition in the Assembly, and it is likely to meet with the appreval of Gevernor Hill.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES. The Senate Committee on Cities resolved to report favorably Senator Cantor's bill appropriating \$2,000,000 for more school buildings in New-York city and Assembly man Sullivan's "Truck " bill. A committee of the Senate which has had charge of

the bill for the execution of murdorers by electricity will make a favorable report upon the bill to-merrow. Assemblyman T. D. Sullivan, of New-York, introduced a bill te-day providing for the erection of a system of free ledging-houses in New-York City at an expense not

exceeding \$300,000, to be borne by the city." "This is a purely local bill," said Mr. Sullivan, "mersr affecting the little village of New-York. I ack that it go to a third reading."

Mr. Creshy, who had been called to the chair, objected, and referred the "purely local" bill to the Cities

Mr. Walker's bill in relation to the Half-Holiday law brought on another debate in the Senate to-day; in which Mr. Reilly, the author of the law, ebstinately fought to retain it in its present shape. It is clear that the Democratic Senators think they can gain political profit by pasing as opponents of any change in the law. Doubtless Mr. David B. Hill is the inspirer of this grab for the Labor vote.

Senator Walker's bill as introduced provided that the Half-Heliday law should be amended so as to provide that every Saturday in the month of August and September should be a half-holiday, and that for the remainder of the year there should be neither a bollday nor a half-holiday on Saturday of 26,000 vetes cast in his district, meant that his con-

Mr. Arnold used the expression "threadbare" in connection with the demands of labor, which called Mr. aines to his feet. The latter reminded Mr. Arnold that the wrongs of labor dated from the beginning. It is on his issue, he said, that the coming campaign is to be Mr. Arnold wanted Mr. Raines to understand that he

stituents wanted the present law continued.

could teach Mr. Arneld nothing about labor's needs. He was a laboring man himself. The half-holiday law was iseless; it had been secured by the harping on the labor Mr. Rellly's amendment to have June inserted in the months in which the heliday shall obtain was lost,

Mr. Railly's voice being the only voice heard in its ad-Mr. Walker moved to amend to secure a complete repeal of the Half-Holiday law. Mr. Kellegg said it was useless to deny that there is solities in the Half-Holiday bill. Send a complete re-

seal to the Governor and he will veto it, leaving the maority in a lamentable situation before the people. Vedder favored complete repeal. Mr. Low said the more he thought of it the more he believed the law should be completly repealed, not amended. Otherwise the confusion will be interminable. Mr. Laughtin said the same. The shipping interests at Buffalo will be all tied up.

A MOTION TO REPEAL REJECTED. The vote on complete repeal stood: Yeas, 9; Nays, 13, as follows. Democrats in Italies : Yens-Arnold, Corgeshall, Erwin, Hawkins, Laughlin, McNauchton, sloan, Veider, Walker-9.
Nays-Cautor, Collins, Foley, Ises, Kollorg, Langhein, Linson, Murphy, Pierce, Raines, Reilly, Robertson, Stadler-13.

ler-13. REDUCING THE NUMBER OF WOLIDAYS. Senator Laughlin then moved that the bill should be amended so as to provide that half-helidays on Saturday shall be limited to the months of July, August and September. This motion was adopted -13 to 11. The bill was then ordered to a third reading. In its present shape it abolishes the half-holiday nine months in the year and leaves it still operating in the months of July, August and September. months of July, August and September.

Assemblyman Gorden Introduced a bill requiring life insurance companies to give netice to relieve be relieved as the fact of at they are about te expiration of their pelicies of the fact of at they are about te expire. This is in addition to the present thirty days' notice required.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC REACHING OUT.

SEEKING AN ENTRA CE TO NEW-YORK-RUPPALO-NIANS ALARMED. ALBANY, Feb. 15.-The Senate heard a great deal to-

day about the plans of the Canadian Pacific Kallway Company to establish a branch to New-York City. From the talk of the Senators it was plain that a network of Carols," a veteran as well as the son of a veteran, and six rallways has been surveyed in the northern part of the State. Buffalo, also, it would seem, is afraid that part of her great grain trade is in danger of being diverted to New-York and Boston by these railroad schemes and is resolved to fight them. The debate was brought in by a bill of Senator Erwin's authorizing the Schenectady and Ogdensburg Railroad Company " to purchase, own, hire and operate floats propeded by steam, barges and boats in conveyance of railroad cars, passengers and freight in the traffic business of its railroad."

Mr. Erwin explained to the Senate that the coming spring the construction of a railway to be known as the Scheneotady and Ogdensburg" would be begun When it was finished it would run from Schenectady. in the Mohawk Valley, to Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence River. The company desired the right to buy floats for the conveyance of freight and passenger cars across the St. Lawrence River from Ogdensourg to

across the St. Lawrence River from Ogdensourg to Prescott. At Prescott it expected to get many passengers and a good dead of freight from the Canadian Pacific. Reaching Schenectady the passengers and freight would spover the lines of the New-York Central Railway into New-York.

Mr. Laughlin thought he saw in the bill an attempt to grasp some of Buffalo's vast grain trade with the West. The oill as he read it rave the Schenectady and Ogdensburg a right to buy lake propellers. These propellers would be used in conveying grain from Chicago and Duluth through the great lakes and the Welland Canal to the St. Lawrence River and thence to Ogdensburg. Thus grain would pass by the port of Buffalo and would not be sent over the State's canals. The bill, therefore, was inimical to the interests of the Eric Canal. In concluding his speech Mr. Laughlin meved that Mr. Erwin's bill should be recommitted to the Railroad Committee in order that residents of Buffalo and other canal men wight be heart in opposition to it.

Mr. Erwin resisted the adoption of the resolution and expressed the opinion that Bufalo had better reduce the charges of her grain elevators before size undertook to criticise other people. He denied that the Schenectady and Ogdensburg Railway intended to run propellers on the Lake. This right, he saint, was now possessed by the Lake Champlatu and Ogdensburg, and they did not find it a profitable business.

However, after several Senators had expressed a desire to look over the bill, Mr. Erwin consented to action West Twenty second-st.

It a profitable business. However, after several Senators had expressed a desire to look over the bill, Mr. Erwin consented to action upon it being postponed for two weeks. Meanwhile the opponents of the bill will be heard upon it.

GENERAL ASSAULT ON TRUSTS. LEGISLATORS BENT ON CHECKING THE GROWTH OF MONOPOLY.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.-There is an epidemic among members of the Legislature, apparently, to introduce bills and resolutions against "trusts." A bill of this character was introduced in the Assembly early in the session and was followed about a fortnight ago by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Yates for the appointment of a special committee to investigate "trusts." A little later Senator Cantor, at the request of the Tammany Hall General Committee, introduced a bill against "trusts" which had been drawn up by George H. Forster, president of the Board of

To-day Mr. Ives, of Tammany Hall, introduced the following resolution against "trusts," which was laid of the table :

Whereas, It is alleged that many individuals, corporations, associations and partnerships engaged in manufacturing, buying, selling and dealing in various ommodities and especially in articles of general conimption and the necessities are entering into and have entered into combinations and agreements among ties and necessities, destroy competition, regulate the Paris, France.

quality and to keep the cost to the consumer of such odities at prices far beyond their fair and equit able value : and

Whereas, There is a popular demand for the supression or regulation of such combinations or trusts so far as the same are injurious to the public interests and so far as they can be justly suppressed or regulated by legislative action,

Resolved. That the Committee of the Senate on General Laws be and hereby is authorized to investigate fully all matters relating to the manner of the formation of the aforesaid combinations and agree ments commonly known as "trusts" and the effect of the same upon the public interests and the persons, corporations and individuals composing such combina tions in relation thereto, and the said committee is hereby given full power and authority to prosec its investigation in any and all directions in its judg ment necessary to a full and complete report to the

ment necessary to a full and complete report to the Senate as to all matters relating to such combinations or "trusts." Resolved, That said Committee report to this Senate in relation to said matters with such recommendations as in its judgment the public interests may require; that said committee is hereby given full power and authority to send for persons and papers; also to employ a stenographer and such counsel, accountants and experts as it may deem necessary to the accomplishment of its said work. It is further empowered to hold its sessions in such places in the State as it may deem proper. The committee shall conclude its investigation in time to report to the present Senate on or before the first day of March, 1858.

Senator Reilly also offered a resolution in regard to "trusts." It directs the Attorney-General to institute proceedings to bring to a speedy trial all such corporations, trusts, associations, companies, doing business in this State engaged in the business of controlling or withholding articles of food, fuel, or the necessaries of life with intent to increase the price; "to the end that justice may be meted out to such offenders and the majesty of the law vindicated."

This resolution was also laid on the table.

WRANGLING WITH HIS VESTRYMEN.

CONSPIRING TO LOCK HIM OUT OF HIS CHURCH-

UNDER BONDS TO KEEP THE PEACE. The examination yesterday in the case of the three vestrymen of the Emanuel Reformed Episcopal Church in Summit-ave., Jersey City Heights, who were charged

by the pastor, the Rev. Walter Windever, with conspiracy, was held in Justice D. W. Thompson's kitchen. The defendants, George Rivington, Joseph De Frates and John McMurray, were present accompanied by their counsel, E. S. Cowles, who is also president of the Hudson County Sunday-school Association. The Rev. Mr. Windeyer was not present but his com-plaint was read. It alleges that "on the 12th day of February, 1888, George Rivington. Joseph De Frates and John McMurray, three of the members of the vestry

of said church, illegally closed and retused to open the of said church, illegally closed and refused to open the church for the celebration of Divina service, thereby interfering with said rector and also the congregation in the free exercise of their religion against the laws of New-Jersey, and together with Albert C. Lovelle formed a criminal constitucy to force him, the Rev, Watter Windeyer, to vacate the rectorship of said cabrol, thereby betraying the frust reposed in them as members of the vestry and as trustees of said congregation."

As the complation twas not present Justice Thompson decided that the defendants must turnish \$200 bonds each to keep the peace. They did so and were released. The Rev, Mr. Windeyer then made another complaint against the vestrymen and Justice Aldridge issued warrants for their arrest. The rector alleges that while he was passing the church on Monday night he saw McMurray filing the church on Monday night he saw McMurray filing the church on Monday night he saw

TO CONSIDER THE GOULD-SAGE CASE,

WRESTLE WITH THE LAWYERS' ARGUMENTS.

The Grand Jury will receive to-day the first official nformation about the transactions on which the crim inal complaint is made against Jay Gould and Russell Sage. This information, as District-Attorney Fellows sail yesterday, will consist of a printed pamphlet containing the arguments made by the several attorneys for Fellows. Some of the attorneys who argued were De Lancey Nicoll and William H. Delancey for the Kausas Pacific bondholders, and John F. Dillou, Almon Goodwin, James R. Cuming and Artemus II. Holmes, who represented Messrs. Gould and Sage and the Kansas Pacific management. The arguments made by the lawyers at two sessions on successive days at the District-Attorney's office, and the statements of the lawyers which will be submitted to the Grand Jury this morning will, Mr. Fellows expects, give the Grand Jurors an idea

will, Mr. Fellows expects, tive the Grand Jurors an idea of what the case is and of the points raised.

The Grand Jurors will be allowed several lays to digest the information bus conveyed to them. Mr. Fellows says that no witnesses will be summoned for three or four days. Some testimony will then be submitted to the Grand Jury, and if further testimony is needed to complete the information which the Grand Jurors desire, other witnesses will be called. If the Grand Jurors desire, other witnesses will be called. If the Grand Jurors desire any advice on points of law, Assistant District Attorney Temple will act as the advisor. Mr. Fellows says that he will not make any recommendation to the Grand Jury as to the disposition which should be made of the case.

LARGE CLAIMS AGAINST GUSTAVE RANGER.

Gustave Ranger, the well known cotton merchant and banker, of No. 50 Wall-st, and of Galveston, Texas where the business has been carried on as Ranger & Co., is reported to be financially embarrassed, and his notes have gone to protest. The Old Bangor Slate Company has brought suit against Rangor & Co. to re-cover \$5.000 on a protested note, and Judge Patterson, of the Supreme Court, has granted an attachment, on of Ranger & Co., and who managed the business at Galveston. The First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J., also brought suit against Mr. Ranger on a protested note, and entered judgment for \$5.551, but Stern & Myers, attorneys for Mr. Ranger, had the judgment

vacated by Judge Andrews. COLONEL F. D. GRANT MUSTERED IN. Grand Army Hall, in Bedford ave, Brooklyn, beautifully decorated with American flags and brilliant with military uniforms, was filed last evening by an interested audience of veterans and their sons to witness the muster-in of Colonel Frederick D. Grant as a member of Phil Sheridan Poss No. 64, Sans of Veterans, G. A. R. The ceremony of muster was performed under the direction ol Commander A. W. Lefurge, Jr., assisted by Senior Vice-Con-mander Theodore Cochen, Jr., and Officer of the Day C. W. Twing. Besides Colonel Grant, Comrade Ed-

other recruits, were mustered in. In a drum corps of R. V. Young Post, 8, of V. Hullshed the music, and there were also present from the order of the Sons of Veterans representations from George B. McClellan, J. J. Kfernan, Robert T. Lincoln, Koites and J. J. Scanlan posts. Among the Grand Aray men present were Post Commander Martin Short, of Mansfield Post 35; Commander D. U. Quick, Post Commander Lewis R. Stegman and Theodore Cocheu, of Henry Lee Post, 21; Commander A. V. Ber-gen, of Mallory Post, 84; Patrick Hayes, of George Ricard Post, 302: Commander Joseph C. Abeel, of George Strong Post, 534; Captain John C. Noonan, of U. S. Grant Post, 327; Commander D. Simma, Past Commander F. Cochea, and Police Commissioner James Bell, of Abel Smith Post, 435; Commander Murray and Past Commander Little, of William Lloyd Garrison Post, 207; and Commander Thomas C. McKeon, of Charles R. Doane Post, 499. Speeches were made by Department Commander A. W. Sawyer, S. of V.; Colonel J. W. Jones, ex-Appraiser of the Port of New York and Post Commander Hegman.

DID HE STEAL DR. HAMMOND'S WATCH? William A. Hammond, of No. 43 West Fifty-fourthst., was a complainant at Jefferson Market yesterday. On December 27 i at the doctor, while riting on the rear plat-form of a Sixth-ava, horse-car, was robbed of his gold watch, Hammond identified "Blackie" as one of two men who had jostied against him a short time before he missed his watch. He was held in \$1,500 for further examination next Sunday. He said he was thirty years of age and fived at No. 273

IS CONSUMPTION CURABLE?

Prominent Physicians Differ-Some Newly Discovered Until very recently a person whose lungs became fainted with the correding virus of true consumption was at one relegated by the honest physician to the field of utterly hopeless and incurable. Means were taken to make the short span of life remaining to the poor sufferer as east

and free from pain as possible, but curative methods, pure and simple, were at once abandoned.

If discoveries recently made are borne out by additional facts, as there now seems no doubt they will be, it is a sad sacrifice of human life to look back upon—this plan of "lesting them die easy." To be sure no means for of "lesting them die easy." To be sure no means for saving these victims and healing their diseased lungs were then known, and no one is to blame, but it deesn's make the historical

make the picture any the more pleasing.

Recent experiments male upon some eighty patients in a Consumptive Home of this city (N. Y.) make it evident that the now famous remedy Scotch Oats Essence, aside from its defect action on the Brain, Nerves and Stomach, has a special and peculiar arrestive and rebuilting action in Consumption, and indeed all forms of Catarrhal disease of nervous membrane throughlat, bladder, kidneys, nose, throat, etc.) As an instance may be etted the great opera singer, Campanini. According to the "American Musician" he had completely lost his voice and grave fears were entertained by his friends. He took a few bottles of Scotch Oats Essence and his voice and strength are perfectly restored. Consumptive Home of this city (N. Y.) make it evidens

and strength are perfectly reatored.

In advanced cases of Consumption—as in the milder and incipient cases—emaciation ceases, flesh is gained, cough is stopped, night aweats disappear, strength takes the place of weakness, the hectle flush leaves the cheek, and to the marvel of all, apparently hopeiess cases are perfectly restored to health and strength.

themselves by which monopolies are created common-ly known as "trusts," the general purposes and effect for similar experiments with like endings were made over of which are to control the supply of such commodi- a year ago in two large hospitals in Chicago, and also in